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**MISCELLANY.**

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**Table of Cases on Rehearing.**—In the September issue we were unfortunately led into error in the statements made as to cases in which petitions for rehearing were pending. We relied upon the table given in the Southeastern Reporter, but learn since that these cases were finally disposed of on the dates given below:

*C. & O. Ry. Co. v. Wills*, June 8, 1910; *Clinchfield C. Co. v. Viers*, Nov. 30, 1910; *Clinchfield C. Co. v. Wheeler*, Nov. 30, 1910; *Pollard & Haw v. American Stone Co.*, Sept. 15, 1910; so that it has been nearly a year in most of the cases and over a year in one since the final action of the court.

There are now pending (September 14) the following cases in which rehearings have been allowed:

*Yost v. Critcher*; *Atkinson, Admr. v. Solenberger*; *Woolfolk v. Graves*.

Rehearings were today refused in the following cases:

*Marbury v. Jones*; *Arminius Chemical Co. v. White's Admx.*; *Batchelder v. Randolph*; *Wells v. Lagorio*.

There are now pending no petitions for rehearing, all filed up to this time having been disposed of today.

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**Admission to the Profession in England.**—One fact recorded in the Law Society's report which will, perhaps, come as a pleasant surprise to those who are accustomed to complain that the profession is overcrowded, is that the number of admissions is smaller than it was ten years ago. While 593 solicitors were admitted in 1900, not more than 501—nearly one hundred fewer—were admitted in 1910. During the same period the number of clerks entering into Articles of Clerkship was reduced by 160. The figures as to the Examinations tell a similar tale; the entries for the Preliminary Examination fell from 532 to 357, for the Intermediate Examination from 813 to 607, and for the Final Examination from 882 to 724. What is the explanation of this decrease in the membership of the profession? The improvement in the standard of attainment required at the examinations may account for some part of it, but the extension of officialism, by which the legitimate work of the profession is threatened, may, perhaps, be regarded as the principal cause of it. All the more gratifying is it that the membership of the Law Society should have increased during a period in which the membership of the profession itself has shown signs of declining.—*London Law Journal*.

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**Will—Construction—Bequest of Arrears of Rent—Accruing Rent—Apportionment—Net or Gross Rents.**—In *re Ford, Meyers and Molesworth* (1911) 1 Ch. 455. A tenant for life of settled estate by her will bequeathed to the person who on her death should be-

come entitled to the possession of the estates "all arrears of rent in respect of the same estates which shall then be due me." The testatrix died on the 4th March, the rents were payable quarterly, but by the custom of the estate they were collected half-yearly on 29th September and 25th March. The questions Eady, J., was called on to decide were, what rents passed by the bequest and whether it carried the gross rents, or merely the net rents, after deductions for outgoings, and collection, and he held that the bequest carried not only all rents unpaid at the preceding 29th September but also the rents which fell due at Christmas, and a proportionate part of those which had accrued since Christmas and up to the death of the testatrix; and that the legatee was entitled to the gross rents without any deductions.

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**Mortgagor and Mortgagee—Tender by Mortgagor—Duty of Mortgagee on Tender by Mortgagor—Re-Conveyance—Redemption—Costs of Action.**—*Rourke v. Robinson* (1911) 1 Ch. 480. This was an action by a mortgagor for redemption. He had given notice to the mortgagee of his intention to pay off the mortgage, and at the appointed time had tendered the full amount due and demanded the execution of a re-conveyance indorsed on the mortgage which had previously been settled between the parties, but the mortgagee's solicitor refused to get his client to execute the re-conveyance until after the money had been actually paid over, consequently when the money was tendered the re-conveyance was not ready to be delivered and the mortgagor then refused to pay the money, and brought the present action for redemption, and Warrington, J., held that the defendant was bound contemporaneously with the tender of the money to hand over the re-conveyance, and the title deeds in his possession, and that therefore he was liable for the costs of the action, and that he was not entitled to any interest or costs subsequent to the date of the tender.